

## New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

## To Correspondents.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

We have extracts from Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d inst. No passports will be granted hereafter to any man able to do military duty. The Union forces in North Carolina were believed to be preparing plans for seizing upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The Rebels say that in Jackson's operations against Averill, the Union ambulance train was captured, with 200 prisoners, some arms, eight of Averill's officers, including his Adjutant-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, Averill's horse, his servant, and a number of his maps of fifteen or twenty counties, in which nearly every house was put down. Jackson also captured a number of mules and wagons. On Dec. 25 the Yankees made a raid on Luray, and burned P. B. Bost's large livery, the old Baptist Church, and Mr. Bost's workshop, broke open all the stores and robbed them of all their goods, and what they could not take they distributed among the negroes. They also broke open the nearest houses, stole, carried away, and destroyed nearly all the pork and bacon in the place, beside killing nearly all the chickens they could find. The *Engineer* has a savage article upon the people who are making money out of the war, intimating that their game will soon be stopped by Congress, and the whole crowd fit to bear arms be swept into the ranks. The editor says: "Our grand struggle for liberty has arrived at that point which requires the united and unselfish efforts of all, each in the sphere in which he can be most useful. A duty for every man, and every man to his duty." The papers contain no news from Charleston. Everything seems to be quiet within the Confederate lines.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, dated Jan. 12, says that affairs in East Tennessee are exciting. A sharp cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday, Jan. 10. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss. Gen. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston. 200 miles from each other at Blair's Cross-Roads, 30 miles northeast of Knoxville, our troops at Blair's Station were very trifling. Forrest has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command. Gen. Johnston maintains a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Gen. Grant has left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of the Department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga. The army here is in good condition. The weather is fearfully cold, but there is little sickness.

The 78th and 88th Regiments arrived in this city on Wednesday, the former with 215, the latter with about 100 men. No arrangements were made by the authorities for their reception, although they were among the bravest of the brave at the battle of Lookout Mountain. They have requisited for the war.

The amount of the subscriptions to the soldiers' bounty fund of this city, including the sum from the draft relief fund, is now \$1,723,400. The amount paid to the Committee for disbursement is \$1,092,000. The unexpended balance to be applied to the payment of recruits is about three-quarters of a million.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 13.—The bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War was reported from the Military Committee. Mr. Bucklew wanted the Government to print 5,000 copies of McClellan's report for the use of the Senate. Mr. Lane of Kansas offered a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at higher prices than that paid in the regular market of New-York City for United States bonds, paying six per cent interest in gold, except for exportation to pay debts. The resolution of Mr. Wilson to expel Senator Davis from his seat in the Senate, was taken up. Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate at length. Mr. Davis replied. Mr. Wilson answered, and, without voting, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Motion was made to admit Wm. Jayne as Delegate from Dakota, but was not voted upon. Mr. Wilson from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution, amendatory of the resolution of July, 1862, to punish rebellion, confiscate estates, &c. It provides that forfeitures shall continue only during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with the Constitution, the President's Message of July, 1862, to be a sufficient warning in all cases now pending or hereafter to arise. Mr. Wilson explained that the resolution simply submitted the section of the Constitution relative to forfeiture to the courts, to decide whether they should be in force or only for life. Mr. Kernan was against amending the present laws, believing that the forfeitures could be made only during lifetime. The subject was passed over. Mr. Boutwell reported a bill to enable President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to be carried into effect. The House voted to print 10,000 copies of McClellan's and Grant's Reports. A bill was reported and laid over to establish a Bureau to look after the affairs of Freedmen. The House went into Committee on the President's Message, and Mr. Yeaman made a speech on the President's reconstruction plan, contending that no State could be in rebellion, although its people may; he thought the Border State Unionists were the most loyal men in the country. Adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 13.—Bills were noticed to reimburse regiments of the National Guard for clothing, equipments, and camp equipment destroyed or lost in the service of the United States; relative to contracts for canal repairs; relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases; to legalize the acts of Boards of Supervisors in raising bounty money. Bills were introduced to regulate the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; to amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; to amend the charter of the Bible and Prayer-Book Society. Mr. Laimbeer introduced a resolution empowering the Committee on Cities and Villages to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the several Departments of the New-York City Government, and reducing the expenses thereof, tabled. After Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—Notices were given of bills relative to appointments by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. To increase the tax on dogs. In relation to the Newtown and Grand street railroad. To suppress immoral advertisements in newspapers. To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company. To prohibit the use of suspension or chain bridges at forges. To facilitate the construction of the railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway. To amend the law relating to taxing banks and other moneyed corporations. To regulate the rate of fare on the New-Haven Railway. Bills were introduced to extend Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, to Channery street. Prohibiting non-residents from holding stands in the New-York markets. To incorporate the National Club. To amend the charter of the Canarsie and Gravesend Railroad Company. To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to partnerships. To amend the Metropolitan Police Act. Resolutions were offered condemning "Concert Saloons," and for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the same. (Laid over.) That the National Guard should not be subjected to the

U. S. military service. (Referred.) Resolutions complementary to Gen. Grant were adopted. Adjourned.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Education yesterday organized by the choice of James M. McLean as President, and the reelection of Thomas Boese as Clerk. The President's address embodied the statistics of the schools, and a statement of their more pressing needs; he especially called attention to the divergence in the management of the Free Academy from the course laid out when it was agreed upon. The Finance Committee was re-elected without change, and the Executive Committee on Free Academy, so far as possible. A Special Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. Dugliss, Brennan, West, Vance and Bogert, was appointed to investigate certain irregularities charged against Charles G. Shaver, Commissioner from the Thirteenth Ward, in a communication from the school officers of that Ward. The Committee was directed to report at the next meeting of the Board, which will be on Wednesday next.

On Tuesday, the boat brought from Riker's Island the dead bodies of five colored men, who had been poisoned with drugs administered by the brokers and runners, who do not seem to be satisfied with stealing the bounty belonging to these men, but in some instances take their money and their lives also. The foot-pads meet the traveler and point the revolver at his head, demanding his purse or his life; if the traveler gives up his purse, his life is spared; but some of these brokers are like the Moor who threatened to kill the Christian if he did not renounce his religion, and then killed him because he did renounce it, hoping thereby to insure a severer punishment to his soul.

A serious accident occurred on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania on Tuesday. Two passenger cars became detached from the main train from Harrisburg, and were run into by a road train. The cars were demolished. D. O'Callaghan of London, Canada, was killed, and six other passengers badly wounded, including the Hon. R. C. Parsons of Cleveland, Ohio, and Lieut.-Col. Blackman of Ohio.

The Lake Superior region of Michigan is adding gold to her rich list of mineral treasures, some promising specimens having been found on the lands of the Marquette Silver Mining Company.

The National Democratic Committee have decided upon Chicago as the place and the 4th of July as the day for holding the National Convention to nominate a candidate for President.

The Hudson is blocked up with ice as far down as Tarrytown. Persons crossed over on the ice at West Point on Tuesday.

Gold opened in the street dull and heavy, at 153½, but improved to 152½. Stocks were inactive. At the Stock Exchange, Government bonds were steady. Registered 6, 1881, 104½; 10, 1881, 104½; 15, 1881, 104½; 20, 1881, 104½; 25, 1881, 104½; 30, 1881, 104½; 35, 1881, 104½; 40, 1881, 104½; 45, 1881, 104½; 50, 1881, 104½; 55, 1881, 104½; 60, 1881, 104½; 65, 1881, 104½; 70, 1881, 104½; 75, 1881, 104½; 80, 1881, 104½; 85, 1881, 104½; 90, 1881, 104½; 95, 1881, 104½; 100, 1881, 104½; 105, 1881, 104½; 110, 1881, 104½; 115, 1881, 104½; 120, 1881, 104½; 125, 1881, 104½; 130, 1881, 104½; 135, 1881, 104½; 140, 1881, 104½; 145, 1881, 104½; 150, 1881, 104½; 155, 1881, 104½; 160, 1881, 104½; 165, 1881, 104½; 170, 1881, 104½; 175, 1881, 104½; 180, 1881, 104½; 185, 1881, 104½; 190, 1881, 104½; 195, 1881, 104½; 200, 1881, 104½; 205, 1881, 104½; 210, 1881, 104½; 215, 1881, 104½; 220, 1881, 104½; 225, 1881, 104½; 230, 1881, 104½; 235, 1881, 104½; 240, 1881, 104½; 245, 1881, 104½; 250, 1881, 104½; 255, 1881, 104½; 260, 1881, 104½; 265, 1881, 104½; 270, 1881, 104½; 275, 1881, 104½; 280, 1881, 104½; 285, 1881, 104½; 290, 1881, 104½; 295, 1881, 104½; 300, 1881, 104½; 305, 1881, 104½; 310, 1881, 104½; 315, 1881, 104½; 320, 1881, 104½; 325, 1881, 104½; 330, 1881, 104½; 335, 1881, 104½; 340, 1881, 104½; 345, 1881, 104½; 350, 1881, 104½; 355, 1881, 104½; 360, 1881, 104½; 365, 1881, 104½; 370, 1881, 104½; 375, 1881, 104½; 380, 1881, 104½; 385, 1881, 104½; 390, 1881, 104½; 395, 1881, 104½; 400, 1881, 104½; 405, 1881, 104½; 410, 1881, 104½; 415, 1881, 104½; 420, 1881, 104½; 425, 1881, 104½; 430, 1881, 104½; 435, 1881, 104½; 440, 1881, 104½; 445, 1881, 104½; 450, 1881, 104½; 455, 1881, 104½; 460, 1881, 104½; 465, 1881, 104½; 470, 1881, 104½; 475, 1881, 104½; 480, 1881, 104½; 485, 1881, 104½; 490, 1881, 104½; 495, 1881, 104½; 500, 1881, 104½; 505, 1881, 104½; 510, 1881, 104½; 515, 1881, 104½; 520, 1881, 104½; 525, 1881, 104½; 530, 1881, 104½; 535, 1881, 104½; 540, 1881, 104½; 545, 1881, 104½; 550, 1881, 104½; 555, 1881, 104½; 560, 1881, 104½; 565, 1881, 104½; 570, 1881, 104½; 575, 1881, 104½; 580, 1881, 104½; 585, 1881, 104½; 590, 1881, 104½; 595, 1881, 104½; 600, 1881, 104½; 605, 1881, 104½; 610, 1881, 104½; 615, 1881, 104½; 620, 1881, 104½; 625, 1881, 104½; 630, 1881, 104½; 635, 1881, 104½; 640, 1881, 104½; 645, 1881, 104½; 650, 1881, 104½; 655, 1881, 104½; 660, 1881, 104½; 665, 1881, 104½; 670, 1881, 104½; 675, 1881, 104½; 680, 1881, 104½; 685, 1881, 104½; 690, 1881, 104½; 695, 1881, 104½; 700, 1881, 104½; 705, 1881, 104½; 710, 1881, 104½; 715, 1881, 104½; 720, 1881, 104½; 725, 1881, 104½; 730, 1881, 104½; 735, 1881, 104½; 740, 1881, 104½; 745, 1881, 104½; 750, 1881, 104½; 755, 1881, 104½; 760, 1881, 104½; 765, 1881, 104½; 770, 1881, 104½; 775, 1881, 104½; 780, 1881, 104½; 785, 1881, 104½; 790, 1881, 104½; 795, 1881, 104½; 800, 1881, 104½; 805, 1881, 104½; 810, 1881, 104½; 815, 1881, 104½; 820, 1881, 104½; 825, 1881, 104½; 830, 1881, 104½; 835, 1881, 104½; 840, 1881, 104½; 845, 1881, 104½; 850, 1881, 104½; 855, 1881, 104½; 860, 1881, 104½; 865, 1881, 104½; 870, 1881, 104½; 875, 1881, 104½; 880, 1881, 104½; 885, 1881, 104½; 890, 1881, 104½; 895, 1881, 104½; 900, 1881, 104½; 905, 1881, 104½; 910, 1881, 104½; 915, 1881, 104½; 920, 1881, 104½; 925, 1881, 104½; 930, 1881, 104½; 935, 1881, 104½; 940, 1881, 104½; 945, 1881, 104½; 950, 1881, 104½; 955, 1881, 104½; 960, 1881, 104½; 965, 1881, 104½; 970, 1881, 104½; 975, 1881, 104½; 980, 1881, 104½; 985, 1881, 104½; 990, 1881, 104½; 995, 1881, 104½; 1000, 1881, 104½.

We print on the first page this morning an interesting account of the movements of the United States steamer Vanderbilt, and the state of neutrality feeling at the Cape of Good Hope.

Frederick Douglass addressed a very large audience at the Cooper Institute last evening on the "Mission of the War." A full report of his speech will be found in another part of this paper.

Our Albany correspondent states that a petition to the President to put Postmaster Wake-man into the Custom-House in place of Collector Barney, has been signed by all the Union State Officers, the State Committee, and nearly every Union Member of the Legislature. The petition has been sent to Washington.

## PRESIDENT-MAKING.

The "National Democratic Committee," we learn, have agreed on the 4th of July next as the time and Chicago as the place for holding their next National Convention. We heartily approve their choice. Chicago is a noble city.—(We have attended two excellent National Conventions there, and ought to know)—and we trust there will be delegations present from most of the Slave States, whom we want to see what a city Free Labor has created out of nothing within the last thirty years. They will be open to new impressions; and Chicago and its vicinity will be a noble lesson to them. When we were first there in attendance on the River and Harbor Convention of 1847, the city was but a country village, while not one acre in every hundred of the region stretching from five to sixty miles from its post-office had even been furrowed by a plow. Now that same region contains not less than Half a Million People, while the city itself must have hardly less than Two Hundred Thousand. We shall be rearing such cities all over the Southern States soon after they shall have been delivered from the curse of Slavery. We heartily thank the National Committee for vibrating from Charleston to Chicago. The change is wholesome and significant.

Then the hour is well chosen. The 4th of July is early enough to commence the next Presidential canvass, and we trust the Republicans and War Democrats will together be called to meet on that day. It is a good day any way, and we strongly hope that the Rebellion will have been so crushed by that time that we may begin to disband our Volunteers. Do let us all try to finish the War first and turn to President-making afterward.

## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND BLOCK-ADDER-RUNNING.

We understand that since the developments made some weeks ago in regard to blockade-running, Collector Barney has caused a thorough overhauling to be made of the office in which the bonding of goods was carried on. Deputy Hanson has made examination of a large portion of the bonds taken for cargoes shipped to Matamoros, Nassau, Havana, and Bermuda, and the results will be speedily laid before the public. Some idea of the extent to which the business of blockade-running has been carried on at this port may be formed from the fact that the number of bonds taken is about five thousand. Collector Barney has also issued stringent orders with regard to the clearance of vessels engaged in this trade, and to the examination of the character of the shipment. It should be known that the regulations under which the trade with the above-named ports has been carried on, have been the result of the joint action of the State and Treasury Departments, and were as stringent as, before recent developments, was considered necessary, and as the unrecalled com-

munity would have been at all tolerant of. A great outcry was raised about the restrictions imposed heretofore, and the leniency of the regulations under which the trade was carried on was the result of the remonstrances of Lord Lyons, and the representations of the State Department. It is to the vigilance of faithful officers of the customs that the discovery of the "ring" of blockade-runners is due, and we are assured that no pains will be spared on the part of the Collector and his officers to break up the business and to bring the parties engaged in it to justice.

## A RACK OF PROPHETS.

Grass does not grow on Broadway. Its latest crop was harvested by the Knickerbockers and Van Tassels, and thenceforward it ceased to be indigenous. No ships are rotting at our wharves in idleness—none "drifting, filled with dead, to shores where all are dumb." The last man has not been seen, a moping fugitive, in any of our streets. The banks, with our other moneyed institutions, have not gone up; neither have the railroads gone down. Winter sends no keener shiver through the rags which alone were to clothe us. Famine has not sharpened our features; neither have the sans-culottes been bawling through our streets the frightful demand of bread or blood. The fleets which lie at anchor in our harbor are the representatives of foreign Governments who sympathize with us. The hostile ones have not yet arrived—they are not even on the way to us. Sackcloth is at a discount; silks at a premium. Thanksgiving day comes oftener than a fortnight; and as to what Christmas has been, consult the cash-books of the jewelers, the fancy stores, the book-sellers, and the candy men. We eat as heartily and drink as copiously as ever. Dividends were never more consolatory, coupons never so abundant. It is certain that we still live.

Men are chronically prophetic, but prophecy is a peculiar outpouring of the South. If the seeds of the old dispensation were few, the stiff-necked generations of the day discovered that they were at least to be depended on. Not so with the soothsayers of the new dispensation. Like their impudent predecessors of ancient times, no future abashes them. No matter how completely one prediction may be proved a sham, a fresh one succeeds it. Ignorant and credulous, the masses adopt it and believe in it. Over every village press there is a presiding prophet—every groshop has its crowd of such—the Rebel Congress is a body of prophets. Yet a consciousness of its impotent charlatanry never enters the Southern mind. What a catalogue of disclaimers we have already given—it will be longer at the next review. It is possible that, in the crowd of great events which have been jostling each other within three years past, some honest minds may have forgotten the predictions so continuously put forth by the bravos of rebellion. It is possible that some, despite their overshadowing absurdity, may have been duped into believing them. They were numerous and ferocious. From the foundation of the Government, the South had boistered and triumphed. It was natural that timid minds—not to speak of corrupt ones—should cover before the new wrath of the old bully, and believe that the threat would be enforced and the cloud of predictions fulfilled.

As we now realize their absurdity, so may we smile at the ignorance and folly which alone could have incited them. This city was to be ruined by ceasing to be the focus for the cotton-crop. The men who were growing rich by trafficking in Southern bills, the equivalents of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, were to be made idle by the cessation of Southern trade, and poverty was to follow. Our foundries, our machine-shops, all our diversified manufactures, were to be struck dead because that trade was to cease. We had relied upon the South for a market—it took everything, from an anchor to a goose-yoke. Grass was to grow in every street, imports and exports were to cease, ships were to rot inactive at the wharves, real estate was to become a drug, the entire community was to be made insolvent, all banking capital was to disappear in the wreck, and famishing mobs were to traverse the city demanding bread as the condition of abstaining from blood. New-England was to share in this carnival of ruin. It should no longer grow rich by glutting the South with its manufactures. Cotton would command all such from European centers, and at lower prices, as Free Trade would hereafter be a joint potentate. The whole North was to be destroyed.

These are but incidental figures sketched by slaveholding venom on the great tablet of Rebellion. The havoc thus predicted was looked for, prayed for, fought for, with malignant exultation. If the Slaveholders desired independence, they longed even more for Northern ruin. We must not only acknowledge them, but we must be beggared also. The wish being paramount, it was easy to prophesy in harmony. If not terrified by slaveholding bravado, we might be made to hesitate at the prospect of universal pauperism. But the delusion under which rebellion thus became crazed, was apparent to the North from the beginning. The result was to be dependent on a single issue—would the North share in the delusion and become equally a traitor to the Republic? If it remained loyal, it was evident that Northern manufactures could better sustain themselves, deprived of a Southern market, than could the South without their producers. The South sneered at the possibility of a blockade, but the North knew that it was coming. Her people never contemplated the consequences of their shutting out all Europe. But they predicted the establishment of Southern manufactures as definitely as they foreshadowed the destruction of ours. Yet, in the face of these insane predictions, from the first gun of Sumter to the present hour, every lying trick that treason could devise has been put in practice to amuggle into the South the products of those Northern workshops which were to have been depopulated three years ago. Then they were lofty and imperious. Now they are not only the beggars they sought to make of us, but lying ones in addition. A perjury is cheap that secures the swagging of a handful of percession ones. No

false swearing is too black to obtain an ounce of guineas. The death of Northern products compels the Southern women to remain at home or to go abroad in manner stuffs that are worn by paupers in a Northern almshouse. Every intercepted letter of a Southern woman calls for clothing as a necessity, pins and needles as blessings, and bonnets as the greatest of mercies!

As these predictions have been falsified, so must be the hopes and expectations of those who made them. It is evident that the over-sanguine temperament of the South now feels discouragement proportioned to the extravagance of her anticipations. It is the over-sanguine who most quickly sink under reverses. But the defiant arrogance which so repelled the North is having its legitimate reward. The scornful sneer at Yankee Abolitionists would have some meaning in it, if the open hands were not held out with imploring energy to clutch at whatever Yankee industry may have to sell. The prejudice against Yankee wares is gone. Intervention is a failure, Europe has had a scorching experience of the closeness of the blockade, and Rebel authorities declare that not one blockade runner has reached a Southern port in a whole month. Hence foreign goods are unobtainable, and hence the increasing return to the old dependence on the North. Ten years ago, it was a staple with the slaveholding demagogue that free-trade between North and South was enriching the former at the expense of the latter. But for three years there has been no such trade, and where is the South? Not provided for by Europe, not providing for herself, not provided for at all. During the whole of this interregnum, her main dependence has been upon clandestine supplies from us. As time passed, she found all other dependence futile, until now she leans wholly upon us, a ragged, pitiable, but criminal suppliant for necessities which nothing but dishonest intercourse can bring to her. What a commentary is this condition of things upon the yet recent prophecies of her impetuous seers! What lessons of silence it should teach them for the future! What stores of wisdom it contains for the multitudes who became their willing dupes!

## SOLDIERS' PAY.

One of the first bills introduced at this session of Congress was to make the pay and allowances of colored troops equal to those of white troops. Had the bill been a good one in detail, it ought to have been reported from the Committee and passed at once, but in its present shape its propriety is very questionable. It is framed to operate only from the time when it becomes a law, and does not, as it ought, take effect retrospectively. What Congress is bound to do is to enact that all colored soldiers in the service of the United States shall be paid from the dates of their enlistments the same amounts and be entitled to the same allowances as white soldiers. Until it does that, it neglects to do an act of manifest justice.

The action of the Government in this matter hitherto has been discreditable, and has been persisted in with unreasonable obstinacy. Admit, if you please, that the last Congress left the law in an uncertain state. If there was a doubt, the colored soldier ought to have had the benefit of it. In whatever view, the law was at least fairly capable of a construction in his favor. But there was really no doubt. It was conclusively shown by Gov. Andrew in his special message to the Massachusetts Legislature last Fall that the President was authorized, regardless of the acts of July 17, 1862, touching the employment of persons of African descent, to accept negroes for both the Regular Army and the Volunteer service. The existing laws made no discrimination between white and black, and being authorized to accept, he was of course equally authorized to pay. Indeed, it was only a forced and strained construction of the statutes—taking them together—that the opposite conclusion was reached, and it was a very singular timidity which led the War Department to decide that colored troops should be organized and used under that statute only which limited their monthly pay to \$10—and which deducted from that pittance \$3 for clothing.

But it is useless to go back, for it is agreed on all hands—the Secretary of War himself recommending it in his report—that the colored troops shall in future be paid fairly. We complain now that the bill does not repair the injustice of the past. No money, indeed, can ever atone to those generous and singularly noble-spirited blacks of the Massachusetts 54th and 55th who have refused both the inferior wages tendered by the Government, and the additional pay which the State offered expressly on the ground that they were entitled to equality in pay with their white volunteers. They did not want the money—or rather they did want it, and refused it notwithstanding their extreme necessities, because they would not have it supposed they had held out for the money's sake only or mainly. They wanted, and demanded, to be recognized as soldiers of the United States, whose uniform they wore, under whose flag they were organized, and for whose existence as a nation they were fighting. They did not enlist to become the recipients of Massachusetts' charity, and with manly dignity and rare self-denial they refused it. The determination was unanimous. Not a man in either regiment could be induced to accept a dollar. Had white troops acted with the same high sense of honor, the loyal States would have rung with their praises—and rightly. Is it less—is it not more honorable to the blacks just in proportion as their position and opportunities have been less?

Yet though the money comes tardily, it is the just one of the colored troops, and they ought to have it. They and their families have suffered because it has been withheld. We know of one colored soldier who enlisted in one of the first colored regiments, fought bravely at Fort Wagner, was wounded, has been discharged from the service, and is disabled for life. He left the army in rage, and with just three dollars in his pocket. Does the Nation mean to treat its soldiers in that way? We owe it to ourselves to pay the blacks from the beginning, and to give them the recognition they desire. It is not decent to deny it. They have fought magnifi-

cantly. They have done the hardest duty of the trenches faithfully. They have been tried in all ways as soldiers and have proved capable. They are to-day the equal and welcomed comrades of the whites who wear the same uniform. We ask that in Congress and at the War Department their rights shall also be recognized, and their just claims acknowledged. Should the bill be reported back from its Committee, amended so as to cover the whole time of their enlistments, and then passed at once, every loyal man and woman in the country will applaud the act as one of simple justice.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE THUNDER.

The abandonment of its impersonality by *The London Times*, during its late controversy with Mr. Cobden, has occasioned no little astonishment. The most superficial observers felt that there must be some mean motive lurking below this novel frankness, and yet the shrewdest were puzzled to divine its real character. For the first time in its history, this newspaper gave up its mythical method, and admitted that it was edited, not by a cloistered and mysterious demigod, but by a real flesh and blood mortal, rejoicing in the name of Delane. Such extraordinary candor naturally provoked suspicion. The unearthen editor certainly did not "put in an appearance" for his private gratification. He was a very good lion while he roared behind a curtain, but when he was driven out to sound his fantasias in front of it, he shrunk at once into an every-day creature, of whom the most timid need not be afraid. In fact, poor Mr. Delane from the dignified leonine role was compelled by his keepers to assume that of a scapegoat. The editor of *The Times* is without question a great man, but he who owns it is the greater. There is a certain Mr. Walter the proprietor of the newspaper, who being extremely rich, and in possession of a good deal of political power, pants, according to his true British nature, to be made a nobleman. He feels that one who has assisted so many untitled plebeians to acquire coronets, may, without presumption, aspire to the peerage. Animated by this soaring ambition, Mr. Walter could not see, without dismay, the blunder which his newspaper had made—a blunder which could only be corrected, by putting off the responsibility from *The Times* proprietors and system, and obliging Mr. Delane to shoulder the whole burden. Mr. Walter eager for a title, could scarcely afford a contest with one, who, like Mr. Cobden, carried with him all of his own party and a certain degree of public sympathy not likely to be diminished. So Delane was pushed forward to receive his punishment, greatly, no doubt, against his inclination, and much to the comfort of the real, original Jove himself. Poor Mr. Delane! We can easily believe that he is, as we hear, in the doleful dumps. They say that Palmerston treats him, in his disgrace, with a mortifying coldness—for Pam has a profound respect for the Cobden folks and for public opinion. But of all men in England, the great Free Trader has the best reasons for complacency. He has defied the gods, not only without the predestinate punishment, but even with personal profit. He has compelled *The Times* to admit that its leading articles are not constructed by machinery—he has pushed it from its Olympian stool and obliged it to fight with an ordinary mortal—he has deprived it of its prestige, and sent it howling to *The Telegraph* for a certificate of good character. He has demonstrated that, with all its assumption of infallibility, it can make grievous mistakes, and that, under certain circumstances, it cannot afford to stand mute at the bar of public opinion. It is still, however, in full possession of its knavish sagacity. It has, by no manner of means, promised to tell no more falsehoods, but it has given assurance to the world that when it may find a lie of the first magnitude convenient or profitable, it will not disdain to produce some actual person as the responsible sinner. It has merely added a whipping-boy to its establishment, and proclaimed to all England its readiness to offer a manager or two upon the altar of justice, whenever it may be detected in any uncommon iniquities.

All this must be to a certain extent humiliating. The child-like awe and confidence with which Mr. Bell has been accustomed to peruse his *Times*, its ponderous and arrogant columns can no longer inspire, even in the commercial boom. It is now known, and by itself substantially admitted, that its opinions, policy and conduct are in the market—that it is not above the influence which move other men, though it happened in this case to be so high a one as the hope of a British peerage—that it may be forced to publish corrections of its own blunders, or confessions of its own libelous crimes. Though it may still be read, it will no longer be feared. Mr. Cobden has opened the door of the editorial sanctum sanctum—the fluid have ventured to peep in—and, after all, there is only a man inside! He may come out or not as he pleases, but hereafter he will frighten nobody.

We receive by *The Congressional Globe* that Hon. E. D. Morgan on Monday submitted to the Senate a resolution, tendering the thanks of the country to Commodore Vanderbilt for his munificent gift of the great steamship Vanderbilt to the United States. In times when almost every one who gets near the Treasury seems anxious to get as much out of it as he decently can, it is cheering to know that we have at least one citizen who takes a large slice out of his liberal fortune and consecrates it to the deliverance of his country from her deadly foes. Senator Morgan has done a graceful and worthy act in calling attention to this deed, and we do not doubt that his resolve will pass without opposition, and with hearty enthusiasm. But for the intensity of our great struggle, we do not doubt that this acknowledgment would have been made long since; but times of Civil War are apt to drive such matters out of consideration.

When the late Cornelius Heany of Brooklyn divided a good share of his property among sundry public charities, and certain relatives undertook to have him restrained as insane, a wit suggested that, if he were mad, it was to be hoped that he would bite some other of the rich citizens of the City of Churches. May we not hope that this reminiscence of Mr. Vanderbilt's munificence will jog the right hand of some other of our millionaires, and prompt them to deeds of devoted patriotism or boundless charity?

The Albany Argus ought to know that we have never alluded to the reported rasc